

U.S. results

Table III-1. The economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry 2023-2024

At the national level, each direct job in the data center industry is estimated to support 4.5 jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy in 2024.

Item	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)¹			
Direct Contribution	1,004,780	1,005,080	0%
Indirect and Induced Contribution	3,709,500	4,490,020	21%
Operational	2,609,390	2,778,900	6%
Capital spending	1,100,110	1,711,120	56%
Total Contribution⁴	4,714,280	5,495,100	17%
Labor Income (\$billions)²			
Direct Contribution	\$148.5	\$164.4	11%
Indirect and Induced Contribution	\$282.6	\$360.9	28%
Operational	\$179.7	\$197.7	10%
Capital spending	\$102.9	\$163.2	59%
Total Contribution⁴	\$431.1	\$525.3	22%
Value Added (\$billions)³			
Direct Contribution	\$274.7	\$301.7	10%
Indirect and Induced Contribution	\$493.3	\$625.1	27%
Operational	\$325.0	\$358.0	10%
Capital spending	\$168.2	\$267.1	59%
Total Contribution⁴	\$768.0	\$926.9	21%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1. Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

2. Labor income is defined as wages, salaries, and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

3. Value added refers to the additional value created at a particular stage of production. It is measured as the difference between the total revenue of the industry and the total cost of its materials, supplies, and services purchased from other businesses, other than capital goods.

4. Total contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions. Direct contributions are those occurring directly within the data center industry. Indirect contributions are those occurring within other businesses as part of the supply chain to the data center industry. Induced contributions are those arising from household spending of income earned from the data center industry or its supply chain.